

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
DUNGARPUR STATE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1903.

BY
CAPTAIN C. T. DUCAT,
Assistant Resident, Dungarpur.

AJMER

PRINTED AT THE RAIPUTANA MISSION PRESS

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Report on the Administration of the Dungarpur State for the year ending 31st March 1903.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. This State is situated between latitude $23^{\circ} 35'$ and $24^{\circ} 3'$ and longitude $73^{\circ} 40'$ and $74^{\circ} 18'$, and has a total area of about 1,400 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Mewar, on the east by Mewar and the river Mahi, which separates it from the Banswara State, on the south by the river Mahi, and on the west by the Rewa and Mahi Kantha Agencies. The country is a network of valleys and hills except a few square miles on the Gujarat or south-east side. The principal rivers are the Mahi and the Som.

There are no natural lakes in Dungarpur and but few artificial ones. The most important is Gape Sagar, situated at the foot of the hill which overlooks the Dungarpur town.

2. The climate is very relaxing, dry and hot in the hot weather, and hot and damp during the rains. The cold weather is cool, with cold nights and a considerable variation within the 24 hours. After the monsoon it is very unhealthy till the cold weather is well established. The soil is rich in the valleys, but the brokenness of the country makes cultivation scattered and difficult.

COMMUNICATIONS.

3. The State is traversed by two main cart roads, from north to south and from east to west. These roads are not metalled, but advantage was taken of the late famine to consolidate them in places, to dig side drains and make Irish bridges where most wanted, and they are kept in as good repairs as the financial condition of the State allows of. There is no means of public conveyance, but carts, camels, pack bullocks, etc., can generally be obtained on hire with considerable difficulty.

The idea of connecting Dungarpur by telegraph with the railway station of Talod or Idar-Ahmednagar, and of extending the line to Kherwara Cantonment, mentioned in last year's report, has at last been advanced a stage, and only the construction of the line now remains to be done.

SEASON AND CROPS.

4. The following table shows the rainfall during the past five years compared with the normal amount, which is about 25 inches:—

Place where Rainfall is Registered.	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Dungarpur	17	78	10	29	28	62	12	89	35	65

5. The monsoon commenced very mildly about the 11th June 1902, and early sowing of the Kharif crops began then. From the 23rd July to 19th August there was a prolonged break, which caused great anxiety and some damage to the crops on the high ground, but good rains on the 20th August relieved all fears, and a favourable continuance of the monsoon up till the 21st September resulted in an excellent Kharif return, and assured a favourable Rabi crop for the winter.

6. The Kharif crop was a 12 anna one, and unless something untoward occurs the Rabi crop should be a sixteen anna one.

7. The following table shows the average prices of staple food-grains (per rupee) current for the last few years:—

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Makka.	
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.
1900	5	10	6	4	6	1	5	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
1901	9	8	12	6	10	7	13	4
1902	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
From 1st January to 31st March 1902 ...	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	3

PUBLIC HEALTH.

8. During the hot weather there was a great deal of guineaworm throughout the State, caused by the bad quality of the only water obtainable, and there was the usual outbreak of fever in the autumn, but the State was luckily spared any epidemic of cholera or other infectious disease, in spite of the famine.

ADMINISTRATION.

9. Some important modifications have been introduced in the administration, to facilitate working and to make the Assistant Resident more really the administrator of the State than he was before. The Council has become a consultative body. The Kamdar has ceased to be ex-officio a member of the Council, and his place has been filled up by the election of an extra Jagirdar member, Thakur Parbat Singh of Ora. The members are no longer paid for attendance.

10. It was found that under the old system of everything being sent to the Kamdar, that officer was much overworked and unable to give the proper amount of attention to any one branch of the work, and that they all suffered accordingly. A distribution of the departments was therefore made, and the departments of the Revenue, Police, Public

Works Department and Customs have been taken under the direct charge of the Assistant Resident, who issues orders direct to the heads of these departments and receives weekly personal reports from them. The Treasury, Jail, Palace and the young Maharawal's personal affairs, Border Court and the Mahakma Khas, with any special investigation or report required by the Assistant Resident, are left to the Kamdar. Under this arrangement there is much closer supervision in all departments, and it has undoubtedly made for efficiency.

11. The attendance at Council meetings involves a certain amount of inconvenience to the members, who are no longer remunerated, and the Council, therefore, instead of meeting twice a week as formerly, is convened by the Assistant Resident when he has any important matter to consult them on, or when there is any Judicial work to be done.

12. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of by the Council:—

Particulars.	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Number pending for the last year.	Insti-tuted during the year.	Dis-posed.	Number pending for the last year.	Insti-tuted during the year.	Dis-posed.
Sessions cases	17	115	115	17	26	43
Civil appeals	36	27	38	25	8	29
Criminal appeals	5	21	15	11	8	16
Miscellaneous, Jagir, Revenue, &c.	36	9	32	13	9	9
Total	94	172	200	66	51	97

13. The administrative machinery in the districts remains the same as in the last report.

14. The acting Kamdar, Mr. Hiralal, though hardworking and willing, was considered not sufficiently experienced for the responsible position of Kamdar, and it was decided not to confirm him in the post. He was accordingly reverted to his substantive post of Foujdar, but was unwilling to take it up, and he preferred to sever his connection with the State. He was succeeded in the Kamdarship by Mr. Ganesh Ram, whose services have been kindly lent to the State by Government on twelve months' probation. Mr. Ganesh Ram is a thoroughly reliable officer, who has had a good training in administration work under the British Government, and as Tehsildar of a British district has gained considerable knowledge of Revenue and Settlement work.

JUDICIAL.

15. The reform of the Judicial Department, which was mentioned in the last report as under the consideration of the Resident and Assistant Resident, has taken the following form :—

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act have been applied to serve as guides to the Courts of the State.

The powers of the Zilledars have been left undisturbed.

The Foujdar has been given 2nd class Magisterial powers and Civil powers to try cases not more than Rs. 500 in value.

The Kamdar has been given 1st class Magisterial and Civil powers up to Rs. 10,000. These two Officers' powers are, however, under consideration, and will probably be altered.

The Council has been made criminally a court of first appeal from the Foujdar's Court and a Sessions Court, which has to submit all its sentences for sanction. Civilly it is a Court of Appeal from the Foujdar's Court, and an original Court for cases above the value of Rs. 10,000.

The acting Foujdar, Mir Afzal Ali, was not a success as a Foujdar, and was reverted to his substantive post of Zilledar. Mr. Sri Ram Dixit has accepted the post of Foujdar for two years, after which he hopes to pass his L.L.D. examination and set up in practice. He has a good knowledge of law, understands the Bhil language and has had quasi-judicial training, which makes him more than qualified for his present duties.

The scale of Court Fees has been revised and is now as below :—

If the amount or value of the subject							
matter in dispute or of that sought				Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
to be recovered does not exceed				...	5	...	0 8 0
If it exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed				...	10	...	0 12 0
	10	"	"	...	15	...	1 4 0
	15	"	"	...	20	...	1 8 0
	20	"	"	...	25	...	2 0 0
	25	"	"	...	30	...	2 4 0
	30	"	"	...	35	...	2 12 0
	35	"	"	...	40	...	3 0 0
	40	"	"	...	45	...	3 8 0
	45	"	"	...	50	...	3 12 0
	50	"	"	...	55	...	4 4 0
	55	"	"	...	60	...	4 8 0
	60	"	"	...	65	...	5 0 0
	65	"	"	...	70	...	5 4 0
	70	"	"	...	75	...	5 12 0
	75	"	"	...	80	...	6 0 0
	80	"	"	...	85	...	6 8 0
	85	"	"	...	90	...	6 12 0
	90	"	"	...	95	...	7 4 0
	95	"	"	...	100	...	7 8 0

For Rs. 100 and upwards of 100 the rate prevailing in British India is prescribed for the Dungarpur State Courts.

Fees are payable in adhesive stamps, designs for which have been approved, and the first consignment of which is expected soon.

16. The following table shows the criminal work done by the several Lower Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report :—

Names of Courts.			Pending at the end of the last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the close of the year.
Kamdar's Court	...		3	80	83	61	22
Foujdar's	„	...	7	480	487	483	4
Zilla Sagwara	...		22	56	78	72	6
„ Aspuri	...	...	41	91	132	131	1
„ Genji	...	...	35	59	94	93	1
Total	...		108	766	874	840	340

The total number of dakaiti cases during the year was 65, and the reported value of the property plundered was Rs. 21,609. Considering that the whole of the Bhil districts were stricken with severe famine, and that the Bhil is not fond of sustained daily labour when one successful dakaiti will keep him in comfortable laziness for weeks, the number is not very big, and compares favourably with the returns of the famine of 1900, when the dakaitis numbered 451, and the value of property plundered was Rs. 4,63,265.

17. Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted and disposed of by the lower Courts in the State during the year 1902-1903 :—

Names of Courts.		Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Value of Suits disposed of.			Pending.
						Rs.	A.	P.	
Kamdar's Court	...		7	7	5	4,628	5	6	2
Foujdar's	„	...	25	80	105	14,350	7	6	5
Zilla Sagwara	...		25	31	56	1,409	4	6	8
„ Aspuri	...		22	40	62	1,258	9	9	14
„ Genji	...		14	8	22	204	8	0	3
Total	...		86	166	252	21,851	3	3	32

The number of appeals heard by the Council was 45, in 34 of which the judgment of the Lower Court was upheld, and in 11 of which it was modified or reversed.

POLICE.

18. Important changes have been made in this branch of the service. The force has been put in charge of the Superintendent, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, and Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan from Gwalior has received the first appointment to the post. Under his energetic management a complete reorganization of the force has been commenced. By voluntary resignations of worthless men and dismissal of others for offences committed, 109 of the inefficient and undesirable members of the old force have been got rid of, and a new force properly drilled, uniformed and armed is gradually being evolved, which, when completed, will consist of the men and officers on the respective rates of pay shown in the following table :—

	Rs. 100	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	Rs. 14	Rs. 12	Rs. 10	Rs. 8	Rs. 7	Rs. 6	Rs. 5	Total No.
1 Superintendent,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 Sarishtedar ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Thanedars ...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
41 Hawaldars ...	...	...	...	10	10	21	...	...	...	...	41
176 Sepoys ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	44	44	68	176
12 Sowars ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
Total Establish- ment ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Total Cost ...	100	120	380	140	120	210	160	308	264	340	2,142

One squad of 30 men have already been drilled, taught the use of the converted snider rifle, with which they are to be armed, given uniforms and passed into the new ranks, and a second squad is now under training. The new force when completed will consist largely of Bhils, will approximate as nearly as possible to the Mewar Bhil Corps, and will compose the District Police Establishment, with a reserve of 30 men at head-quarters, who will be carefully selected.

For Palace guards, revenue, customs and process serving work a separate small force will be retained, less highly trained and without breech-loaders. The reduction in numbers has made the distribution of the force more important, and the number and position of the thanas have had to be altered. These are now placed as a ring of pickets at a

convenient distance from the border, each with its two advanced posts, much on the principles of military out-posts, and will, when the reorganization is completed, be situated as under :—

THANA POJPUR	...	...	...	Outpost Sabla
				„ Aspur
THANA SAGWARA	...	...	...	Outpost Saroda
				„ Galiakot.
THANA GANESHPUR	...	...	...	Outpost Indora.
				„ Wasi.
THANA NOLSHAM	...	...	...	Outpost Dhamod.
				„ Mewara.
				„ Dewal
THANA GENJI	...	...	...	Outpost Galandar.
				„ Antri.
THANA JALAI	...	...	...	Outpost Sarthuna.
				„ Jethola.
				„ Rasta.

LAND REVENUE.

A.—LAND REVENUE PROPER.

19. This department, though the main source of income of the State, still requires proper organization. There has never been any land settlement or any attempt made to classify the different descriptions of land ; there is no list even of the number of tanks in the State. The Mal Hakim had a sort of rough assessment on which he was presumed to work, but it appears to have been a complicated affair, which varied considerably from year to year and was doubled every 2nd year. No allowance was made for decrease of population by famine or other causes, and the arrears shown as due amount in a small State like this to Rs. 1,17,511-0-3. It was evidently absurd to try to collect this old revenue demand in full for the Kharif crop, and consequently Mr. Blakesley, the Officiating Resident, after consultation with the Mal Hakim, the Kamdar and myself, ordered a summary assessment to be made on the basis of a liberal reduction on the old assessment to all ordinary villages, and a total remission of the revenue demand to all Bhil Pals who were most affected by the famine. This assessment was made by the Mal Hakim, and I visited a fair percentage of the villages in the different districts checking his assessment on the spot, to assure myself that it had been carefully made. The assessment was purposely a lenient one, and naturally showed a considerable temporary loss of income, but has amply justified itself by the indirect good results achieved. It has practically at once established the simplified method of collection described further on, it brought back numbers of emigrants, it has contributed considerably to the satisfactory scale on which Rabi sowings have been made, and has brought in arrears of revenue and other outstanding debts which would otherwise have had to be written off.

For the coming Rabi crops it has been decided to recover one-fourth of the gross produce, and the return promises to be a good one.

The most unsatisfactory part of the old land revenue system was the method of collection, which comprised a number of middlemen, with the consequent exactions and embezzlements resulting in nominal arrears, which were collected with further extortion by a horde of sepoys. Another most objectionable method of realising revenue was the leasing of a village to a contractor, who was let loose on the village to squeeze what he could out of the people. This latter method has been abolished I hope for ever, and in place of the old system a new and simple method has been introduced by which the whole amount recovered reaches the State coffers, and the wretched villagers are freed from all further exactions if they pay their revenue by the date fixed. Each village has a Panchayat with the Bhanj-garia as Executive Officer and the Chopradar as Clerk and Accountant. The Panchayat fixes the share of the individual cultivator and collects the total State demand, which is then paid in direct to the State Treasury. The Bhanj-garia and the Chopradar each receive a percentage of 6 pies in the rupee from the State when the revenue demand of the village has been paid, but not before. This method was explained carefully by the Zilledars, and in many cases by myself personally to the villagers, and that they grasped and appreciated the change is shown by the fact that out of a total demand of nearly Rs. 50,000 only some 500 remained unpaid on the date fixed.

The demand was made a lenient one on purpose to leave no excuse for non-payment, and having once experienced the relief from exaction, the villagers will, I am sure, not risk a return to the old system as long as the demand is not excessive.

The most pressing need now is a regular land settlement for a term of years, and considering the importance of the subject, I think it will be a truer economy to get it really well done at a cost which may seem extravagant, rather than to save a few hundred rupees now, with an eventual loss of thousands.

B.—JAGIRDARS' TRIBUTE.

20. The amount due yearly from the Jagirdars is Rs. 8,619, and the arrears outstanding against them amount to Rs. 11,609-11-3. Besides the debts they owe to the State, their liabilities to the business and other creditors aggregate a comparatively enormous amount, in some cases representing the total income of the Jagir for several years.

The Jagirdars have no doubt been very hard hit by the two recent famines, but the hopeless condition some of them have got into is due to past extravagance and chronic mismanagement. A great deal of the best land in the State is held by them, and their money tribute is in no case excessive. Besides the money tribute there are a number of services

which they are bound to render to the State, but which, since the death of the late Maharawal, they have ceased to render. The opportunity of the new land settlement should be taken advantage of for settling the Jagir lands too, for seeing what chance there is of putting the Jagirdars on their legs again and properly defining their rights and their duties.

CUSTOMS.

21. It was at first considered that this department could more profitably be done away with and the Customs farmed out to a contractor. Advertisements were accordingly sent to several papers calling for tenders, but no offers were received, and after waiting some time it became apparent that the State would have to undertake the Customs collection for another year at any rate. I therefore took the matter in hand at once. The Sayer Superintendent, who, as reported last year had been obtained from Marwar was unwilling to stay for longer than the one year he agreed to, and returned to Marwar. I was, however, luckily able to obtain the services of an honest and very capable officer, Mr. Lingoji, whose 12 years' experience of the Customs and Abkari Departments in the Bombay Presidency have been most useful to me. I have given him two Inspectors, and with their help, he has a good control of the department under him.

I found that the Nakas were very badly placed, being mostly well back from the frontier, and allowing room for evasion on all sides. I have advanced them now to the frontier or to the nearest cross road behind it, and there is no doubt they now command the heavy traffic at any rate. There is still, however, a great deal of smuggling, which will continue as long as the only penalty is forfeiture or small fine.

The cost of the department will be slightly more than last year, but, that this extra cost is well laid out is amply proved by the fact that the collections have already exceeded the total estimates for the year by Rs. 8,410, and are Rs. 12,920 in excess of those for the corresponding period of last year.

The imports show an increase under the heads of tobacco and salt, and a decrease under sugar, kirana, oil, country cloth and grain.

The exports of opium, kirana, ghee and grain show an increase, and those of country cloth, metals, hides, tobacco and salt a decrease during the year.

OPIUM.

22. The new rules introduced last year to control the production and sale of opium and to stop smuggling have had the effect of practically cutting off all revenue under this head, and have almost put a stop to the sowing of poppy. Under these circumstances the question has had to be seriously considered, and the only way to save the industry and make it what it ought to be, appears to be to re-establish a State monopoly, which was only relinquished owing to a misapprehension. The matter is now under separate reference.

ABKARI.

23. The Revenue obtained by the State under this head has hitherto been about Rs. 5,000 annually, which represents only a small fraction of what it should be. There has never been any proper control exercised over the manufacture or sale of liquor, and the Kalals have obtained their contracts at absurdly low rates. When faced with the facts and figures of the trade, the Kalals of Dungarpur town itself have acknowledged that a still head duty of 3 annas per gallon leaves them a handsome profit, and they have renewed their contracts on these terms. Taking this small duty and the known number and average production of the stills in the State, the revenue derivable by the State should be Rs. 1,25,000.

This matter is also under separate reference.

A combined Customs, Opium and Abkari Department would show an annual revenue of Rs. 2,00,000 Kaldar, that is to say these three sources properly managed would double the present annual revenue of the State.

JAIL.

24. The following table shows the daily average strength, sickness, and mortality among the prisoners during the year under report :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daily average strength	119·38	5·69	125·07
Maximum number on any day	180	14	194
Number treated by the Hospital Assistant	351	2	353
Daily average number of Sick	25·62	5·33	30·95
Number of Deaths	25	...	25

The general health of the prisoners was good.

The average monthly expenditure for feeding and clothing each prisoner amounts to Rs. 3-6-1 Chitori. On the occasion of the Proclamation of His Majesty Edward VII as Emperor of India, on January 1st last, 36 prisoners were released.

It has unfortunately not been possible yet to build a new jail owing to want of funds, but this is a very pressing reform, and, I hope that the necessary help will be obtained from Government if the State is not able to carry it out alone.

FINANCIAL.

25. Owing to two famines in rapid succession the finances of the State are seriously encumbered. The Government of India advanced the necessary funds for dealing with these famines, and the total debt due to Government is now Rs. 3,60,000. The ascertaining of the assets and other liabilities of the State was entrusted to a committee, who enquired into the various claims against the State and valued the assets. The resulting liabilities were not serious, and have been arranged for, so that the Government of India is practically the sole creditor. A debt of three and a half lakhs, with a prospect of requiring more assistance, still is a serious matter to a small State whose Budget only shows a gross yearly income of two lakhs, but, with a proper land settlement and the proper development of other legitimate sources of revenue, hitherto much neglected, should, I am sure, double the present income, and the financial position of the State is not, I consider, desperate.

The abstract statements in the Appendix show the sanctioned and revised Budget Estimates for the preceding and current years.

The present system of running the Treasury on contract with a Seth is unnecessarily expensive, and I am glad it is to be changed for a regular State Treasury, with a properly qualified Cashier and Accountant.

The mixture of currencies entails loss and complication in accounts and a conversion to British Currency is much needed.

 MEDICAL.

26. The medical arrangements remain the same as last year. The Dispensary in the Capital is the only one, and the Hospital Assistant in charge of it the only resident Medical Officer in the State. Dispensaries are badly wanted at Aspur and Galiakot, and the inhabitants of these places are willing to contribute to the cost of their upkeep if the State will establish them. The State pays less than Rs. 4,000 for medical establishment and medicines, and I think this might be increased in the next Budget, and dispensaries be established at Aspur and Goliakot at least, if not at Genji and Sagwara as well. Hospital Assistant Rahim Bakhsh has been transferred, and Hospital Assistant Zahur Pir sent in his place. The latter has only just come, and I have not yet been able to form any opinion of him.

The number of patients treated in the Dispensary were 8,681 :—

In-door	...	...	...	9
Out-door	...	..	...	8,672
Daily average	...	...	...	101·59

Of these 4,066 were men, 1,835 women, and 2,780 children.

The distribution by caste was 5,072 Hindus 3,191 Mahommedans and 418 other castes.

The prevailing diseases were Malaria Dysentery, Pneumonia and Guineaworm.

There is a State Vaccinator, who performed 347 vaccinations, out of which 313 were satisfactory.

The people are fairly ready to have their children vaccinated, and the fewness of cases last year was due more to the laziness of the vaccinator than to the disinclination of the people. The Medical Officer has, he tells me, spoken to the Vaccinator, and I hope an improvement will be shown.

EDUCATION.

27. There is a well-attended School in the Capital, and schools at Aspur and Sagwara, at which children of the local bunnias chiefly are taught. Schools for Bhils have lately been opened at Genji and Antri, and the attendance at them is very satisfactory.

I am preparing a scheme to subsidise the existing schools for bunnias' children, and to add classes for the education of sons of State officials or Jagirdars who wish to qualify for the State service. Also, if possible, the schools for Bhils will be extended.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

28. The State cannot be said to be well served in this department. The insecurity of the roads and the distance from the railway make communications slow, but they do not account for the irregularity of the arrival of letters and parcels. The daily newspaper of different dates constantly arrive together, and as many as four numbers of the same paper have been delivered simultaneously. Twice when the English mail arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, the mails were not delivered here till the following Thursday. Since my complaints to the authorities matters have slightly improved, but there is still room for further improvement.

A continuation of the postal line from Sagwara to Banswara was opened during the year on a joint guarantee of the Dungarpur and Banswara Durbars, and is still on its trial.

COURT OF WARDS.

29. Owing to the number of Jagirdar Estates under minority and the financially encumbered condition of them, some arrangement was found necessary. A Court of Wards was accordingly started, with simple rules and economical machinery suited to the size and importance of these estates.

FORESTS.

30. There are two or three large Forest tracks in the State, from which valuable timber might be obtained, and there are stone quarries in several parts which would repay working. There are extensive grass bhirs from which reserves of fodder might be procured and stored up against famine, but without a Forest Department it is impossible to do anything with them.

I do not see any reason why a Forest Department should not be successfully started without exciting any discontent among the Bhils, or why it should not pay well if properly worked.

 NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

31. FAMINE.—The Famine of which the commencement was noted in last year's reports continued until the end of September. The numbers on Relief Works and in receipt of Gratuitous Relief rose to 9,712 and 1,181 respectively. The total cost of famine operations came to Rs. 1,54,000, and the number of works and kitchens opened were 34 and 8. Details have been fully shown in a separate report.

32. DELHI DURBAR.—His Highness the Maharawal in charge of the Assistant Resident, and attended by two Sardars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

33. BORDER COURTS.—Owing to the accumulation of Border Court Cases between the States under the Bombay Government and those under the Mewar Residency, and the deputation by the Bombay Government of a special officer to represent them, the Government of India also deputed a special officer for this work. The cases between this State and the Bombay States, numbering 182, have been settled by these two officers at a Court held by them at Pal.

34. BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.—A Special Boundary Settlement Officer has been deputed to settle the boundary in dispute between this State and Idar, and he is now engaged in the work.

35. LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Kela Bagh Gardens have been properly laid out in lawns and walks, with a tennis and a cricket ground for His Highness when he comes here for his holidays. Part has been marked off for vegetables and reproductive cultivation, and a piece devoted as a playground to the school children. The house in the garden has been lent as a reading-room for the subscription library, which has been started for State officials and leading citizens. The library gets two English daily and several native newspapers, and by gift and purchase promises soon to have a good number of books on its shelves.

36. HIS HIGHNESS.—His Highness is still studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and continues to show much promise.

SUMMARY.

37. In spite of the fact that half the year under report was one of famine, and that the Viceroy's visit to Udaipur and the Delhi Durbar took me away from Dungarpur for the best part of two months, much solid progress has been made in the improvement of the State. There still remain the urgent question of land settlement, and the financial embarrassment of the Jagirdars to be settled. The possibilities of the Opium and Abkari industries have still to be developed, and a proper State Treasury to be established. But all the preliminaries for these reforms have already been worked out. The Police Force from an undisciplined rabble has already become an organised, disciplined body; the reform in the collection of the land revenue has conferred an inestimable boon on the cultivator; the law courts have been given proper codes to work on, and honest and efficient judges to administer them; the Customs department has been re-organised on sensible lines and placed in honest hands; a Court of Wards has been established; economy and care have been substituted for extravagance and embezzlement; all those who are unable to fall into line with the new order of things have been allowed to drop out; all the responsible posts in the State, from the Kāmdarship downwards, are now in honest and reliable hands, and the Assistant Resident can get away when necessary without feeling anxious the whole time that his absence is being taken advantage of.

DUNGARPUR, }
10th April 1903. }

C. T. DUCAT, CAPTAIN,
Assistant Resident, Dungarpur.

APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revised Budget Estimate of Receipts of the Dingaipur State for the year 1901-1902.

No	Major Head	Minor Head	Sanctioned Estimate for 1901-02			ACTUALS						Revised Estimate for 1901-02		
			For 5 Months			For 7 Months								
			Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
RECEIPTS														
I. Ordinary														
1	Receipts	Opening Balance	11,778	0	0							34,934	7	4
2	"	Land Revenue	1,43,075	0	0				82,479	6	3	89,100	0	0
3	"	Taxes	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..
4	"	Grants	40,000	0	0	5,849	4	0	21,150	12	0	27,000	0	0
5	"	Excess	7,000	0	0	883	0	0	7,834	0	0	8,717	0	0
6	"	Contributions	4,850	0	0	452	14	6	5,284	1	6	5,737	0	0
7	"	Fees	10,200	0	0	1,737	8	0	6,762	8	0	8,500	0	0
8	"	Judicial	17,700	0	0	11,138	2	3	11,561	13	9	22,700	0	0
9	"	Refunds	1,500	0	0	28	0	0	1,072	0	0	1,100	0	0
	"	Miscellaneous	9,870	0	0	3,189	1	4	3,910	14	8	7,100	0	0
		Total (Ordinary)	2,45,973	0	0	65,132	15	2	1,40,055	8	2	2,05,188	7	4
II. Extraordinary														
1	Receipts	Miscellaneous	8,000	0	0	2,252	9	0	4,617	7	0	6,900	0	0
2	"	Government of India Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total (Extraordinary)	8,000	0	0	2,252	9	0	4,617	7	0	6,900	0	0
Grand Total (Receipts)			2,53,973	0	0	67,415	8	2	1,44,672	15	2	2,12,088	7	4
Estimated Balance to deficit			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,670	8	8
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,30,759	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Revised Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Dungaipur State for the year 1901-1902

No.	Major Head	Minor Head.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1901-02.			ACTUALS						Revised Estimate for 1901-02.		
			Rs. A. P.			For 5 Months.			For 7 Months.			Rs. A. P.		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
EXPENDITURE.														
I.—Ordinary.														
1	Expenditure	Tribute ...	28,000	0	0	...	...	...	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0
2	"	Administration ...	14,508	0	0	5,264	6	0	7,856	10	0	13,121	0	0
3	"	Judicial ...	3,540	0	0	1,262	0	0	2,269	0	0	3,531	0	0
4	"	Police ...	40,260	0	0	15,892	3	3	24,367	12	9	40,260	0	0
5	"	Revenue ...	4,350	0	0	1,746	3	9	2,453	12	3	4,200	0	0
5(a)	"	Customs ...	6,546	0	0	1,940	8	3	4,933	7	9	6,874	0	0
6	"	Public Works ...	12,729	0	0	3,222	1	3	5,371	14	9	8,594	0	0
7	"	Medical ...	5,697	0	0	2,381	6	3	3,744	9	9	6,126	0	0
8	"	Jail ...	7,080	0	0	2,967	10	9	6,553	5	3	9,521	0	0
9	"	Palace ...	8,063	0	0	3,032	1	0	6,480	15	0	9,153	0	0
10	"	Education ...	1,480	0	0	278	0	0	419	0	0	697	0	0
11	"	Political ...	7,686	0	0	3,117	12	6	3,817	3	6	6,965	0	0
12	"	Stables ...	14,978	0	0	6,203	13	6	9,382	2	6	15,586	0	0
13	"	Tour Charges ...	2,500	0	0	712	1	3	2,087	14	9	2,800	0	0
14	"	Religious and Charity ...	3,831	0	0	1,597	0	9	2,233	15	3	3,831	0	0
15	"	Mayo College Education of His Highness.	10,000	0	0	4,718	15	11	6,281	0	1	11,000	0	0
16	"	Forests ...	388	0	0	53	11	9	334	4	3	388	0	0
17	"	State Post ...	1,000	0	0	503	0	9	496	15	3	1,000	0	0
18	"	Miscellaneous ...	2,800	0	0	446	12	3	2,353	3	9	2,800	0	0
Total (Ordinary)			1,75,436	0	0	55,339	13	2	1,19,467	2	10	1,74,807	0	0

APPENDIX C

Abstract of Revised Budget Estimate of Revenue of the Durgapur State for the year 1902-1903.

No	Budget Heads.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1902-03		ACTUALS						Revised Estimate for 1902-03.			
		Imperial.	Chittori.	For 9 Months.		For 3 Months.		Imperial.	Chittori.	Imperial.	Chittori.		
				Imperial.	Chittori.	Imperial.	Chittori.						
RECEIPTS													
I—Ordinary													
	Opening Balance	4,010	.....	1,010	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,010	.....		.....
1	Land Revenue	.....	86,000	252	8 0	71,175	10 0	.....	43,389	253	1,14,565		
2	Forest.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Customs	17,500	.....	25,502	10 3	9	0 0	12,000	.....	37,503	.....	
4	Excise	..	7 000	581	7 3	5,185	6 0	225	300	809	.....	
5	Contracts	435	.....	265	5 0	2,846	5 9	132	.....	397	.....	
6	Fees	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,830	8 0	.....	2,030	...	.....
7	Judicial	8 400	300	9,827	0 6	751	4 4	2,710	...	12,537	.....		9
8	Refunds	.....	1,000	88	0 0	1,200	11 0	.....	700	88	1,901		5,485
9	Miscellaneous	1,000	2,000	268	2 3	930	12 9	1,000	300	1,268	1,231		2,846
10	Refund of Advances	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....		3,860
11	Deposits	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....		751
	Total (Ordinary)	31,345	99,300	40,798	1 3	83,929	9 10	16,067	46,719	56 865	1,30,648		
II.—Extraordinary.													
12	Miscellaneous	.....	4,800	765	3 0	2,862	7 10	.....	1,200	765	4,063		
13	Government of India Loan	34,000	.....	4,000	0 0	.....	...	4,000	...	41,000	.....	
14	Loan from the State Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total (Extraordinary)	34,000	4 800	40,765	3 0	2,862	7 10	4,000	1,200	44,765	4,063		
	GRAND TOTAL	65,345	1,04,100	81,563	4 3	86,792	1 8	20,067	47,919	1,01,630	2,34,711		

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Revised Budget Estimate of the Dungarpur State for the year 1902-1903.

No.	Budget Head and Major Head.	SANCTIONED ESTIMATE FOR 1902-03.		ACTUALS						REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1902-03.			
		Imperial.	Chittori.	For 9 MONTHS		For 3 MONTHS		Imperial.	Chittori.	Imperial.	Chittori.		
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.						
EXPENDITURE.													
I.—ORDINARY.													
1	Opening Debit	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Tribute	.....	5,046	.....	.....	4,046	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,046
3	Administration	6,900	28,000	.....	.....	26,954	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,955
4	Judicial	950	5,472	4,137	1 9	4,436	11 0	1,362	5,499	1,843	.....	.....	6,280
5	Police	1,200	1,678	422	0 0	1,538	10 6	334	756	313	.....	.....	1,851
6	Revenue	2,710	38,000	2,130	2 0	20,900	3 3	800	2,930	7,096	.....	.....	27,996
7	Customs	.....	2,360	765	4 3	2,057	15 9	285	1,050	983	.....	.....	3,041
8	Public Works	1,500	6,000	919	6 10	3,676	3 9	354	1,273	1,941	.....	.....	5,617
9	Medical	3,198	7,514	652	0 6	817	5 9	205	857	6,388	.....	.....	7,205
10	Jail	.....	.....	1,948	1 4	15	9 0	1,580	3,528	.....	.....	.....	16
11	Palace	.....	7,820	72	7 0	3,041	11 3	68	141	784	.....	.....	3,826
12	Education	.....	6,743	127	0 6	4,691	15 2	.....	127	1,828	.....	.....	6,520
13	Political	5,940	2,000	.....	.....	554	5 9	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	1,024
14	Stables	.....	1,126	4,461	11 8	782	14 9	1,543	6,005	249	.....	.....	1,032
15	Tour Charges	.....	10,616	370	1 9	6,852	7 0	496	466	1,814	.....	.....	8,666
16	Religious and Charity	.....	2,800	337	1 9	824	14 6	.....	337	1,300	.....	.....	2,125
17	Mayo College Education of His Highness	6,500	3,831	.....	.....	2,308	0 1	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	3,158
18	Forest	.....	250	4,008	6 3	701	1 0	1,195	5,203	68	.....	.....	769
19	State Post	.....	338	.....	.....	182	3 9	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	244
20	Miscellaneous	.....	1,000	.....	.....	697	15 9	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	887
21	Court of Wards	.....	4,000	1,139	6 1	1,376	7 0	75	1,215	1,416	.....	.....	2
	Advances	.....	1,000	195	8 1	212	5 6	45	241	36	.....	.....	248
	

